ion and the railway question. For the prompt workout of these plans he regards his own gth even with additional forces at his disposal in-iest. To have to battle for these necessary rerms step by step, despite constant obstacles and per haps without satisfactory results, was the prospect which induced him to resign rather than stake his life and health on fruitless enterprises. Matters would be different it he found willing assistants entering into his views or a solidly united party supporting him i

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says:—"Ai-though no decision has been actually reached there seems some reason to believe that Bismarck will retain fice and be contented with a limited leave of absence, rovided the organization of the imperial and Prussian overnment is thoroughly changed. Bismarck wishes o remove all the Ministers, except Falk and Kamecke, and substitute State secretaries who fully share his views, especially those relative to railways, tax-stion and economic legislation. Possibly through the mediation of the Crown Prince a compromise may be irranged which will satisfy Bismarck's most ardent desires." It is claimed that hismarck uses not sujects to an arrangement whereby a Vice Chanceller should be appointed during his prolonged absence on leave on condition that the Vice Chanceller, by the absolute subordination of the German Secretaries of State to him, he enabled to assume the responsibility which will be imposed upon him. A despatch to the Times from Berlin announces that the to remain in office, and will content himself with a prolonged leave of absence in the summer and

The Pope continues to grow better. He took a walk in the gardens of the Vatican yesterday. That the Pope is now almost constantly carried where, months ago, he used to walk, may indicate a serious decline strength, but this carrying is more a precaution than a accessity. One of the Pope's brothers died in consequence of an accidental fail, and the fainting fits to hich Pius is liable may easily result in a similar catastrophe His Holiness may live to see his eniscond jubilee, but certainly never before was the anticipation of approaching change as evident as now. To be pre-pared against any emergency Cardinal Simeoni is about to move into the apartments on the upper floor of the Vatican, formerly occupied by Cardinal Antoere still existing, may be prepared so that the election of the next Popo may be held without a moment's unbecessary delay. It is remembered that a great majority of the conclaves have been obliged to assemble

Despite all contradictions, the HERALD's Berlin cor-respondent was right in naming Prince Bismarck's successors. The appointment of Herr Camphausen and Herr Von Bülow as representatives of the Chan-cellor in his several functions will shortly be netified by imperial order. JULES RIMON TO STEP DOWN.

which produces such prestration that he will probably take another fortnight's holiday. The semi-official note announcing this is thought to foreshadow M. Simon's resignation in consequence of increasing difficulties. ANOTHER COMMUNIST, SCARR.

The Defense, of Paris, a clerical and Orleanist Journal, reports that communist refugees in Switzerland have succeeded in introducing firearms in several departments of France with a view to a future uprising. The government has ordered a more complete surveillance

MUCH WASTED SWEETHEST.
Finzel & Sons, of Bristol, who some time ago closed their sugar refinery, which was said to be the largest in the world, have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$2,500,000. An arrangement is probable.

DAHONRY SURG FOR FRACE.

The King of Dahomey is reported to have made overtures to the British for peace. He is willing to apole-gize, but declares that he is unable to pay the fine of 500 puncheons of palm oil imposed by the British nodore, and asks that the fine be reduced to 125

CARRAGNAC APPRALS. M. Paul de Cassagnac, who was sentenced on Thursday to two months' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine for insulting the Chamber of Deputies, will probably ap-peal sgainst the judgment of the tribunal, and sentence will be suspended pending the appeal proceed

A BERLIN SOCIETY FLUTTER. The engagement is announced of Joshi Aoki, Japanese Envoy at Berlin, to Fr. von Rhade, a German lady of rank. PORSAKING THE WORLD.

The daughter of Prevost Paradol, who became a Catholic at the time of her father's suicide at Washingon, took the vell in Paris on Wednesday.

LEIPSIC IT IS TO BE.
The German Federal Council has adopted the bill Ixing the seat of the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipsic.

THE PACKARD PRETENCE.

FIGH.—That the pretended government, of which S. B. Packard claims to be the need, is a more simulacrum, without hand a country of the search of the searc

Yesterday was fair.

AUSTRALASIA.

CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND-NEW ZEALAND'S COMMERCE WITH CANADA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1877.

The steamer City of New York has arrived here from Sydney, N. S. W., having left that port March 9, and brings the following intelligence:-NEW BOUTH WALES.
Parliamentary debates have been very animated

during the past month. The parties are very evenly balanced and a crisis has arrived which must result in either a change of government or dissolution. QUEENSLAND.

Hon. General Thorn has resigned as Premier and Vice President of the Executive Council. The Governor has been requested by the Ministers to postpone his departure in consequence of the crisis.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Fantom returned

Monday, March 5. The volcanic eruption ceased inmediately after the departure of the steamer Kilauen, continuing in operation not more than twenty-four

On the 1st ult. a meeting of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce was he'd to receive Hou. John Young, of Montreal Canada. Mr. Young explained why he was in Auckland and the object he had in visiting the colon es. His mission is to see whether trade cannot be carried on between the colonies of Australia and the Dominion of Canada, to the mutual advantage of both.

CUBA.

A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF A PROMINENT

BAVANA BANK. HAVANA, April 6, 1877.

The Bank San José bas suspended payment tempo rarily, being unable to meet the checks presented to-day. The deposits amount to \$1,500,000.

FATHER KELLY'S WILL.

[BY TFLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, R. I., April 6, 1877.

The will of the late Roy. Daniel Kelly, pastor of St Joseph's Catholic Church, Providence, has just been opened. He bequeaths \$2,000 to St. Mary's Church, of Norwich, Coun., and a similar amount to St. Joseph's Church, over which he presided for so many Joseph's Church, over which he presided for so many years. He also bequesths \$2,000 to the Academy of \$1. Xavier of the Sisters of Mercy, Providence; also \$1.000 to the College of the Holy Cross, Worce-ter, Mass. After the payment of his just debts and two private legacies the residue of his property is bequesthed to his brother, at whose death the estate goes to Rev. James K. Beaven, assistant passor of St. Joseph's Church, in trust, to use the income for such charitable and benevolent purposes in connection with that church as he shall deem proper as long as he may remain in charge; otherwise to apply the income in the same masner in connection with any other Roman Catholic church with which he may be connected. At the decease of Father Beaven the entire estate, which is a large one, goes to St. Joseph's Church.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1877. Dr. Root, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Kansas and United States Minister to Chin, while exercising a young horse in Wyandotte, Kansas, to-day, was brown down and had both his lees broken. It is

THE DISPUTED STATES.

The Louisiana Commission at Work in New Orleans.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE RIVAL GOVERNORS.

Grand Demonstration of the Nicholls Supporters.

WADE HAMPTON ON HIS NATIVE HEATH.

Reiteration of the Pledges Made During the Campaign.

LOUISIANA.

MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW LEANS-RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED-THE COM-MISSION IN PERFORMANCE OF ITS DUTIES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

New Orleans, April 6, 1877.
The Nicholis meeting held to-day was an immense success. The attendance was by several thousands the largest ever assembled in the city, but only a very small sprinkling of the colored element was present. In the morning a salute was fired in Lalayette square by the Washington Artillery, and by noon nearly all the stores and offices had closed, the streets leading to the place of meeting being crowded with people. Great possible of all partisan significance. Enthusiasm was were not connected with the government in any official capacity, and with but one or two exceptions cannot be passionate, remarkably conservative in tone and conequently all the more effective. The speakers were nas J. Semmes, Charles E. Fenner, John H. New, P. B. S. Pinchback, State Schator Aliain and F. N. Marks. John Phelps, President of the National Cotton Exchange, acted as chairman.

EXSOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The following resolutions were adopted:

We, the citizens of New Orlsans, in mass meeting assembled, representing, as we firmly believe, the sentiments of a large underly of the people of Louisiana, preclaiming anew our devotion to the constitution of the United States, and our unqualified acceptance of all the amendments thereto; asserting that, in leyalty to our re-established Union and in true national patriotism, we do not yield to the people of any section of our common country as we atom ready to prove by any fest, declaring our earnest desire to obliterate the feelings of sectional bitterness which were left as the result of the late unbappy war, and to reunite the whole people of the United States in a common bond of brotherhood; equally desirous of breaking down the barriers of prejudic and distrust which designing political tricksters have from base motives reared between the white and colored citizens of the State, and to re-establish the relations of the two races upon a basis of just laws, equal rights, common protection, and harmonious and kindly sentiments toward each other; profoundly impressed with the gravity of the crisis through which our State is passing,

ignorant dupes.

Fifth—That the pretended government, of which S. B. Packard claims to be the head, is a more simularcum, without body or substance; offspring of a legislative compiracy of the late usurpers to perpetuate their power in defiance of the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box by fraudicient manipulation of the returns: that it does not and cannot command the moral or physical support of any considerable portion of the people; that it exercises and is expable of exercising none of the functions of government, and that its authority is recognized mother outside of the limits of a single building in the State; that if hope of federal interference were withdrawn it would disband without the uplitting of an arm against it; that it presents not a single title to respect or confidence, and that an attempt to establish and maintain it by the military power of the United states would be not only an outrage on constitutional liberty but the greatest crime against civilization that has been witnessed in the bineteenth century.

Sixth—That the people of Louisanan observed with deep satisfaction the conservative sentiments expressed in the inaugural address of President Hayes, and hailed them as omens of a return to constitutional methods of government, under the observance of which the affairs of Louisinan would arran the highest government and peaceloily, and that the observance of which the safairs of Louisinan would arran the respect and gratitude of the people of the United States, and especially of the people of Louisinan; that notwithstanding the disappointing delay which has intervened we appreciate the difficulties of his pession and have not lost considence in the sincerity of his declarations and the rectitude of his intentions.

Seconth—That the eminent gentlemen who are about to visit us by invitation of the President be heartly welcomed and extended every facility in their labors, assuning that they are impartial citizens, who come here only for the legitimate purpose of ascertaining w

isees the Nichoils covernment will secure the end of all governments - the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

Tende-That we are well aware that a large portion of our colored fellow citizens are at present as devoted to the Nighmis governments she whole white people of the State, and that they are only restrained from manifesting it by a system of intimidation and nersecution by the worst elements of our people, to which they have too long submitted; and we call upon them to throw off this boundage and raily with us to the support of the only government that can secure them inappiness and prosperity in common with our own, pleiging ourselves to maintain their legal rights as eithems, and to secure to them their full share of all the neural of just government.

Monor submission.

Eleventin-Finally, that with a deep sense of responsibility, with a full recognition of all our obligations as citizens of the Union, in no spirit of threatening or braggadecic, with a profound consciousness of the power of the leavest government and of our inability to resist it, but with the convision that no calemity can possionly befull us more considerable than the ruin and disgrace of longer subjection to usurpation, we invoke the considerate judgment of the American people upon the resonations which we here scheminly declare.—Never to submit to the presenced Packard government, inever to pay it a coller of taxes, heaver to acknowledge its authority, but to resist it at every point and in every way, and to require that avery demands when it may make upon the occludence of the stitzens sharibe entered only by a present physical power which we are increadable of resisting.

We appeal to the President to aland firm to the just and constitutional peopley of non-interference, and we estivate the people of the United States to sustain and encourage, and if need be, by the mighty power of public opinion, to enforce the adoption of that policy.

At leaven Oclority the morants the figure Commission to

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION. At cleven o'clock this morning the Hayes Commission was waited upon by a committee from the Cotton Exchange, who escorted them to that institution, conversing with the leading merchants. Subse-quently they severally visited the mass meeting, and

at half-past two o'clock called upon Governor Packard, with whom they had a long private conversation in the presence of a committee, headed by General McMillan, which had been appointed by the Legisla-ture to conduct negotiations. At four o'clock P. M. a similar interview was held with Governor Nicholka and his private office in the presence of Congressman Ellis, Lieutenant Governor Wiltz and Major Burke. Both these visits were intended as preliminary, and were conducted solely with a view to acquire informa-

MR. PACKARD'S STATEMENT. The Packard interview occupies over an hour, the conversation being chiefly conducted by Mr. Packard. He gave a general statement of his case in all its legal rings and furnished arguments disproving the dom throughout the State. The committee listened at-tentively and made but few suggestions other than sotentively and made but few suggestions other than soliciting special information respecting the official
status and claims of the Returning Board
members of the Legislature, which would seem
to indicate the creation of a new or fusion
Legislature as the main object they have in
view. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Packard
informed them that a special committee had been appointed, which had prepared and would take charge of
his case. They appeared gratified with this action and
made an appointment with the committee at half-past
seven o'clock this ovening. On leaving they expressed
themselves as much pleased with their reception and
as very favorably impressed with the would-be Governor.

as very favorably impressed with the would-be Governor.

INTERVIEW WITH NICHOLLS.

The interview held subsequently with Governor Nicholls was to a similar purport and of about the same duration as sin the former instance. The Commissioners confined their inquiries to two leading questions—"What are your demands upon the national government?" and "What are your reasons for making the demand?" Governor Nicholls auswered these at length informally and was subsequently asked if he would consent to a remodel of the Legislature upon the Returning Board basis. To this he replied that he could not consider any such proposition, resting his claim upon being both de facto and de jure Governor of the State. The subject was not preased further, and shortly after the committee retired, equally well impressed with their interview.

The commission also proposed to hear arguments from both sides upon their cases. This proposition was taken under advisement by Packard, but was declined by Nicholls, who, while willing to furnish all information asked for, refuses to recognize the l'ackard government on any terms of equality. He confined his demands upon the national government simply to the withdrawal of the United States troops from the State House.

The commission is still in session with the Packard

drawal of the United States troops from the State House.

The commission is still in session with the Packard committee. To-morrow, at eleven o'clock, it will meet another committee from the same side in relation to the status of the Supreme Court. Late to-night a meeting will be held, when its members will decide definitely upon the mode of procedure in carrying out the object of their mission.

Organization of the commission.

At the meeting held to-night the commission formally organized by electing Mr. Lawrence chairman and General Hawley secretary. They then adjourned until to-morrow. In conversing with the several members, while declining to express any decided opinions, they yot admit "having spent the day very profit-rolly," and appear hopeful of ultimate success in their mission. It appears Mr. Hutchinson, the counsellor suggested by Mr. Hayes, arrrived here two of three days ago, as a sort of avant-courier, and sent for a dozen of the republican leaders with whom he held council on Wedneslay night, in order to smooth the way of the commission. He urged them carnosity to relieve Mr. Hayes, of his political entherrassments by quietly submitting to the apparently inevitable, but his appeals were without success. This action is supposed to have prompted Packard's letter to Hayes, published this morning, in which he threatens war upon the administration.

THE COLORED MEN OF LOUISIANA TO WENDELL PHILLIPS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1 BOSTON, April 6, 1877. Wendell Phillips received to-day the following tele

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 6, 1877. WENDELL PHILLIPS. Boston:

We, the undersigned colored men of Louisiana, thank you in the name of our people for your untiring efforts in our behalf during yoar life, and urge you to repeat your Philadelphia lecture, or an equivalent embodiment of your views, in other parts of the country.

C. C. Antoine, W. G. Elliott, David Young, A. J. Bryant, Anderson T. Olilver, L. D. S. Tucker, T. Morris Chester, J. Henry Buret, William Hoyle, J. B. Nobie, J. M. Vancea, Charles Becknell, Stephen W. Wood, Joseph Bartley, Charles E. Newton, Jeff Stokes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WADE HAMPTON'S ARRIVAL AT COLUMBIA ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION OF THE PEOPLE-ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMNIA, April 6, 1877.

As soon as Governor Hampton had set his foot upon his native soil he began to define his future policy, and in doing so be did nothing more than to announce that he intended to carry out the pledges that he made in the campaign He addressed eighteen in Virginia, and Charlotte, in North Carolina, but his speeches there abounded only in pretty phrases and omplimentary allusions to the people of those two States. The ovations tendered him on his return exceeded by far in enthusiasm these that he received on his way to Washington. He went by the Atlantic Coast line route and came back by the Virginia Midland and the Air Line Railroad, and consequently he had different people to speak to.
The unbounded enthusiasm with which he was welcomed on his return has a peculiar significance, and received shows conclusively that his administration will receive the entire support of the people. Begin-ning at Rock Hill, near the North Carolina border, and thence to this point, handsomely decorated platforms were erected at every depot from which Hampton de livered his addresses.

THE ARRIVAL IN COLUMBIA. The arrival of the special train here this evening was the occasion of the greatest joy. Upon its approach this city resounded with salvos of artillery. Around the depot almost the entire populace were assembled, and up Blanding street, as far as the eye could reach, military, fire and other organizations were drawn up in line. Hampton was escorted from the car to a handsomely decorated carriage amid the huzzas of the people, and then the procession was formed with the splendid band of the Eighteenth United States infantry at its head. As the

procession was formed with the splendid band of the Eighteenth United States infantry at its head. As the procession, which was over a mile in length, moved oil, the battery of artillery poured forth a voiley which awake the echoes. Reaching its destination, Hampton was conducted to a stand, beautifully decorated with the national flags, evergreens and motions, from which he delivered his closing address. It was the first time since the proclamation of President Grant that the military companies of this city turned out, and the rejoicing was heartfelt.

Address of Governor Rampton.

Hampton, speaking to his country men and countrywomen, thanked them for a welcome which had stirred his heart to its depths, and, after reviewing the political history of the State since the war and the recent campaign which resulted in his dection, said:

Mr. Hayes, consulting his own dightly and respect for the laws, for the people of South Carelina and for myself, asked me to make no concession, to make he terms, and proposed no conditions, and as long as he will follow out in good faith the policy indicated in his inaugural, if he will de equal justice to all sections in this country, and see that the laws are enforced in Massachusetts as in South Carolina, in Louisiana as in Ohic, if he will carry out in good faith all the piedges he has made and be a constitutional President, recognizing no party, race or section, so long will I support him.

I wish to ray to you, longet for the next four years every thing about politics; lorget that you are democrats or republicans, and remember only that you are democrats or reputiling about politics; lorget that you are democrats or reputiling about politics; lorget that you are democrats or reputiling about politics; lorget that you are democrats or reputiling about politics; lorget that you are democrats or reputiling about politics; lorget the North that we have no pro-

or section, so long will I support him.

Good Advice.

I wish to ray to you, torget for the next four years every thing about politices; torget that you are democrats or republicans, and remember only that you are democrats or republicans, and remember only that you are South Carolinanas. Show the people of the North that we have no proscription in our hearts, that we welcome him who comes here as a citizen, no matter what his politics may be here a se a citizen, no matter what his politics may be here a piedge of myself that I shound be the toevernor of the whole people of South Carolina. I nledged myself that I would know no race, no party, no man in the administration of the laws. I piedged myself, and the platform on which I stood declared, that every citizen of South Carolina, white or black, was equal before the laws, and I solemnly appealed to heaven and declared, should I be elected, I would see an equal administration of the laws. I promised that when I was cominated, and I reterated those piedges time and again throughout the length and oreadth of this broad land of ours; I told the colored men I would faill these promies to the letter; that if the party which nominated me should at any time go back on them; If they attempted to take away any of the rights now enjoyed by the colored people they would have to find some other instrument, for lefore I would see that done I would raise. I would see that done I would resign. I say again, now that the power has been placed in my hands, here where I took the oath of office, solemnly swearing that I would obey the constitution of the United States and of this State; I say once more that I intend to carry out every pledge and to be dovernor of the whole people. I here enjoin it upon you that, to reap the irnits of our victory, you must observe the laws. I do not Issue a proclamation. I do not give an order, but I sak my friends of South Carolina, the people when I have trusted and who have trusted me mount of home of our victory, you must observe the laws. I d

that State House unless he had business there; that I would place two unsamed men there simply to inform the citizens that I requested them not to go there, and I feit assured there would be no violence or excitement and that the laws would be no violence or excitement and that the laws would be no violence or excitement and that the laws would be no violence or excitement and that the laws would be no violence or excitement and that the laws would be no violence or excitement and that the laws undicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, there would be no violence or the laws to the country that you should carry out these promises. I requested that the troops should not be removed until got here. When that order comes let nobody go to that State House. Just let it stand until I want it, and I will tell you when I want it.

AN APPEAL TO THE PROPLE.

Lour destiny is now in your own hands. It is for you to

shape it for weal or for wos. You can, by improviounce, undo the labor of menths and bring back viciones, undo the labor of months and bring back to us all the scenes of anarchy, misrule and corruption have breaked, or if you are pruient and discrete a you have breaked, or if you are pruient and discrete a you have breaked, or the white men to show to the colored men that the point of the white men to show to the colored men to recommend the first and as the colored men to recommend the point of the world. Appeal to the colored men to recomment be government which is new fault established, to tract us for a white, and as they are still in the majority, if the government have established we may carry out the pledges. I have made them, throw out all the men in office at the next election and put in anylody you please.

The Governor gonicluded with a fervont appeal to all South Carolinians, mative and foreign bors, white and black, democrats and republicans, to unite in a grand effort to restore the State to its once happy and prosperous condition, when she stood the peer and equal of any State in the Union.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANOTHER MEETING OF WORKINGMEN AT OTTA-WA--PREMIER M'KENZIE AND BIR JOHN MAC-DONALD-LABORERS ADVISED TO "GO WEST"-THE TARIFF DISCUSSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Ont., April 6, 1877.

Another large meeting of workingmen was held to-day in the Parliament grounds. Upward of 1,000 were present, but the proceedings were entirely orderly. The body was addressed by the Premier and other public men, notably by Alonzo Wright, M. P., who de-plored the condition of the labor market just now, but will be about the 1st of May, all may be employed. It the meantime he said a committee would be appointed at a meeting to be called by the Mayor to-morrow, who would look after and provide for all cases of absolut

Premier McKenzie advised them to go to the Red River country, where government would provide them

River country, where government would provide them with good larms free and assist them for one year to make homes for themselves and familica.

A large poince force was on the spot in anticipation of trouble, but no arrests were made.

Cheers were given for the existing-government, and Sir John Macdonald, chief of the opposition movement, created much feeling by referring to the boildness of the workingmen in invading Parliament Buildings yeaterday and their success in souring the attention of the Premier on such any informal occasion. They were evidently determined to force matters, but by the advoit efforts of the officials they have for the moment been modified.

Discussing the New Tariff in Parliament. In the House of Commons last night the debate on the tariff was resumed by Mr. Cartwright, moving the concurrence of the flouse in the resolution respecting the duty on tea.

Hon Sir John A. Macdonald moved in amendment that the resolution be not read a third time, but that it be referred back to the committee, with instructions to substitute, instead of the duty on tea, some other tax that would aid the various industries of the country.

A vote was taken at half-past twelve o'clock A. M.

tax that would aid the various industries of the country.

A vote was taken at half-past twelve o'clock A. M. and the amendment was lost by 67 to 119.

Mr. Wallace moved another amendment declaring for advalorem duties, which was also lost by 65 to 114.

Upon the resolution referring to tubing the Finance Minister announced that upon consideration government had resolved to give a drawback upon tubing actually used in boilers, the robate to be made by order in Council. SNOW AT QUEBEC-ICE AT CAPE ROUGE.

QUEREC, April 6, 1877.

About three inches of snow fell last night. The ice at Cape Rouge shows signs of weakness and is ex-pected to make an early start.

THE WHISKEY FRAUDS. DECISION OF SECRETARY SHERMAN ON A TEST

CASE OF COMPROMISE-SURETIES MUST PAY. WASHINGTON, April 6, 1877. Assistant Secretary French having submitted to the ecretary of the Treasury a test case of compromise, with the request that he be informed as to the police

to be pursued by the department in such cases, has received a reply, of which the following is an ex-

case ever occurred of open daring and palpable violation of public duty, it was this conspiracy known as the St. Louis Whiskey Ring.

The sureries are admitted on all hands to be free from the fraud and crime of their principal, but they did assume a pecuniary liability for him, and in law are holden to the fraud and crime of their bond. They asserted their anility to pay the bond by signing it, and their legal liability is fixed by the judgments. Their legal duty is to pay the bond, and the Secretary ought not to relieve them from this liability except for clear and conclusive reasons.

THE READING COSSIDERED.

THE THAT HAVE COSSIDERED.

If a other United States has no remedy upon them, and they are not likely to suffer. When they signed the bond they are not likely to suffer. When they signed the bond they are not likely to suffer. When they signed the bond they are not likely to suffer. When they signed the from a penal cond, and their insolvency occurring since the signing of the bond is not sufficiently explained in the papers, and if it were, in my view it would not change the case.

Second—That their principal was pardoued for the crime of which he was convicted. The power of pardon rests with the President, and considerations may impel him to grant a pardon from imprisonment that will not apply to a pecuniary obligation. At all events, the granting of a pecuniary liability by the Secretary, for the President may have supposed the pecuniary lisolity was a sufficient punishment. Third—That judgments were rendered against the distillers for the taxes lost by the gauger's crime. The answer which is as follows:

"Upon a report by a District Attorney or any special attorney or agent having charge of any claim in favor of the United States showing in detail the condition of such claim and the terms upon which the same may be compromised, and recommending that it be compromised upon the terms so offered, and upon the recommendation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to compromise such claim accordingly. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to any claim arising under the Postal Laws."

This section confers a present a superior of the Solicitor of the Section confers a present and the section confers a present accordingly.

this section shall not apply to any claim arising under the Postal lews."

This section confers a great power upon the Secretary of the Freasury, and is an appeal to his discretion. The recommendations of the District Attorney and the Solicito of the Treasury are necessary to give him jurisdiction and power in the matter. They neither ought to control his judgment, nor does the law allow him to avoid his responsibility because their recommendation has given him jurisdiction. He must not yield to mere sympathy, but must be governed by substantial justice and public policy. The section was manifestly intended to give a remedy by compromise for technical violations of law, for mere neglect or inadvertence, and, perhaps, lor excessive penaltics.

tegricet or inadvertience, and, perhaps, for excessive per alties.

But admitted crimes and plain legal and just liabilitie about not be compromised, especially in revenue case where the remuit of fraud entails heavy losses of revenue The Lax on whiskey is so large, in proportion to the valu of the article manufactured, that it furnishes the stronges tempation to evade the law. The tax can only be collected by the strict enforcement of the law. The law is severe in its penalties, and must be accerely enforced. This is recognized in all countries where similar excise is levied to the string of the defendants who are articles will pastly the Netrotary in relieving them from a judgment, when the continuous production is all the principal them from a judgment when the revenue laws. This hours a judgment contessed upon a bond clearly the section of the commission of a great crim by the principal. If the judement contessed upon a bond clearly the section of the commission of a great crim by the principal of the commission of a great crim by the principal of a great crim by the principal of the commission of a great crim by the principal of the commission of a great crim by the principal of the commission of a great crim by the principal of the commission of a great crim by the principal of the commission of the great criment would be of evil example. If the Secretary or a few the principal is the secretary or a least content to the principal of the principal of the commission of the great criment was the secretary of the content of the revenue laws, the Secretary is the stronger of the principal of t

Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, APRIL 7-1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or fair weather and no change in temperature, with north to west winds and slowly rising barometer, followed during the afternoon in the southern portion of the Middle States by easterly winds and increasing clouds-

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, warmer east to south winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, and light rains during the For Tennessee and the Gulf States, slightly warmer

east to south winds, slowly falling barometer and areas of rain. For the South Atlantic States, northeast to south-

east winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or slowly rising barometer, with partly cloudy weather during the day and threatening weather with areas of rain during the night.

The Missouri River will rise between Omaha and

Kansas City. The Mississippi will change but slightly and the Ohio continue to fall.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the

STRUGGLE FOR A BABY.

BANKER'S WIFE IN TEARS BEFORE THE BENCH-SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT IMPLOSED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1877.

A habeas corpus case of peculiar interest came before D. J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, at Leavenworth to-day. Four months ago Mra C. A. Hull, wife of a prominent banker in Independence, Mo., secured a baby from the Kansas Home for the Friendless and paimed it off for her own. Her reasons for adopting the child were that being childless she wanted an heir. The story runs to the effect that her bushand's faiher, who is very wealthy, offered \$5,000 to the couple upon the birth of a child, and hence the deception was resorted to. She induced her husband to believe that the child was her own, but he soon suspected all was not right, and after minute inquiries instituted a suit for divorce, which is now pending.

IN COURT, TWO WERFING MOTHERS.

For fear the child might be spirited away a writ was issued. Hester A Wiley claims to be its mother also, Both women were in court, and the scenes enacted were very affecting. Mrs. Hull implored the judge to give her the babe, protesting that it would die if handed over to strangers. She wept piteously. The ablest counsel of Kansas and Missouri have been retained on both sides, the case being continued until April 24. Supreme Court, at Leavenworth to-day. Four months

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

General William Preston, of Kentucky, is at the New York. Professor Edward H. Griffin, of Williams College, is at the Everett. Albert Keep, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, is at the Windsor. Lieutenant Governor Horatio G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and Edward R. Bacon, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth Avenue. Captain N. Kouschakewetsch, of the Russian Army, is at the Hoffman Major George A. Williams and Captain Frank H. Phipps, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant. Theodore N. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is at the St. James. Ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, is at the St. Nicholas.

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A.—HISTORY OF A PICTURE.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delinoating beauty in all its graces of thit, form and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half-volpituous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately blended titus. On his canvas the homelest iaces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-three, the ghastly lace and form, were all depicted with marvelons thielity. There existed between these artists the most intense distike. At length this dislike culminated. The heauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Conneisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jeaious of his fame and songht revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture cach night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and eyes, efface the bloom from check and tip and pant a shadow on either check. Later his strokes grew holder and treer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed, lie could scarcely recognize in the emission form and happard countenance the glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to a lack of genulneness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revenueful artist marred by a few parts of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists—of the glowing the content he deed we name the artists—health, who panies the flowers and "grassy captet" in less

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